

L 07956-67

ACC NR: AP6033495

opposed chamber (see Fig. 1). [Translation]

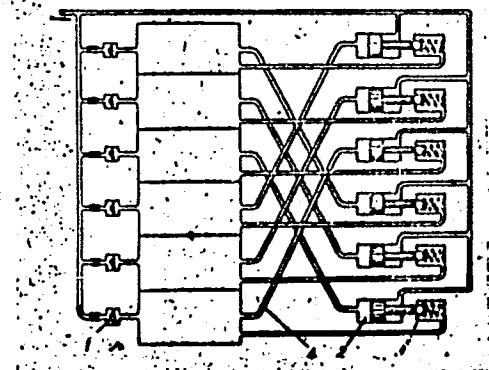


Fig. 1. Hydraulic mechanism for balancing rotors

1—Reverse valve; 2—servo-mechanism; 3—release valve;
4—pipeline.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 06May64/
Card 2/2 *egh*

PEL'POR, Dmitriy Sergeyevich. Prinimal' i chastiye: KOLOSOV,
Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SUMAROKOV, N.P., aspirant;
TSHLINSKIY, A.Yu., akademik, retsenzent; MIKHALEV,
I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, prof., nauchn. red.;
SUVOROVA, I.A., red.

[Theory of gyroscopic stabilizers] Teoriia giroskopiche-
skikh stabilizatorov. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 347 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AP7002589

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0089/0089

INVENTORS: Kolosov, Yu. A.; Naroditskaya, Yu. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A hydraulic device for balancing rotors. Class 42, No. 189200

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 89

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic device, turbine rotor, valve, bushing

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a hydraulic device for balancing rotors in action. The device contains an internal bushing ribbed along its generatrix, an external bushing, and a distributing valve (see Fig. 1). To balance rigid and flexible rotors in action, the internal ribbed bushing and the external one are placed rigidly on pins in the rotor so that they can not turn in respect to one another. The working chambers formed by the internal and the external bushing are provided with stiffeners. To produce and to relieve the necessary pressure in the revolving chamber, the distributing valve has the form of an internal revolving plunger with seven axial openings and with six annular grooves. The immobile external bushing is placed on the plunger. This bushing has six radial openings connected with the six annular grooves in the plunger.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621-755

0930

2704

Card 2/2

9,6000 (1139,133)

27481
S/048/61/025/009/006/007
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Vil'dgrube, G. S., Kolosov, Yu. A., and Ronkin, Zh. M.

TITLE: Generator of short light pulses for various measurements

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25,
no. 9, 1961, 1180- 1182

TEXT: This paper was read at the 9th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy. The great importance of generators of short light pulses in measuring techniques is noted in the introduction. It is stated that tubes in which light pulses are produced by means of fluorescence, can only be used to a limited extent, since the light amplitudes vary by 30% and more. The authors tested a miniature kinescope, type 3JK-1(ZLK-1), with a helenite screen, which was developed in their plant. Unlike conventional cathode-ray tubes used as light-pulse sources, the luminophore (helenite) used in the ZLK-1 kinescope has a very short afterglow. The spectral composition of the helenite screen fluorescence had an intensity peak near 4000 Å. Owing to its good properties, the ZLK-1 tube can be used in the device shown in Fig. 3 for measuring the resolution of photomultipliers.

Card 1/3

27481
S/048/61/025/009/006/007
B104/B102

Generator of short light pulses ...

Principle of the diagram: During the interval the tube is closed by a voltage coming from the voltage divider. The voltage divider is in the circuit of a 8C-10 (VS-10) h-f rectifier. The tube is opened by pulses from a precision limiter at a 6Н6П (6N6P) tube with a calibrated amplitude. The limiter is opened by pulses from a ПИ-2А (GI-2A) generator. The amplitude spectrum is taken with the aid of a multi-channel analyzer of type АИ-100 "Радуга" (AI-100 "Raduga"). The stability of pulses is ~0.1% within 8 hr, and that of light pulses is 1.5% within the same period. N. N. Nordstrom is thanked for his assistance in constructing the tubes. There are 4 figures.

Fig. 3: Diagram of a device designed for measuring the resolution of photomultipliers. Legend: (1) Photomultiplier; (2) cathode follower; (3) amplifier; (4) analyzer; (3ЛК-1) miniature kinescope of type ZLK-1; (5) check pulse; (6) mixture; (7) filament; (8) focusing coil.

Card 2/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3

LEVIT, M.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOLOSOV, Yu.A., inzh.; ROYZMAN, V.P., inzh.

Balancing flexible rotors of turbomachines. Trudy MAI no.136:
144-162 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Impellers) (Balancing of machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3"

LEVIT, M.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOLOSOV, Yu.A., inzh.

Damping vibrations of aircraft engines. Trudy MAI no.140:130-147
'61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Airplanes--Engines--Vibration)

15-1957-10-13758

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 52 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kolosov, Yu. G.

TITLE: New Paleolithic Sites in Crimea (From Data of an
Archeological Reconnaissance in 1955) /Novyye neoliti-
cheskiye stoyanki Kryma (po dannym arkheol. razvedok
1955 g)/

PERIODICAL: Kratkiye soobshch. In-ta arkheol. AN UkrSSR, 1957, № 7,
pp 13-16

ABSTRACT: Bibliographical entry

Card 1/1

KOLOSOV, Yu.; BADULINA, N.; BYKADOROVA, T.; MEDINSKAYA, N.

Advertise more! Grazhd.av 17 no.9:26 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Korrespondent "Grazhdanskoy aviatsii" (for Medinskaya).
(Advertising--Aeronautics, Commercial)

VIL'DGRUBE, G.S.; KOLOSOW, Yu.A.; RONKIN, Zh.M.

Generator of short light pulses for various measurements.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.9:1180-1182 '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Electric lamps)

S/535/61/000/136/006/006
E191/E381

AUTHORS: Levit, M.Ye., Candidate of Technical Sciences and
Kolosov, Yu.A., Royzman, V.P., Engineers

TITLE: The balancing of flexible rotors in turbo-machinery

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviationsnyy institut. Trudy. no. 136. 1961.
Nekotoryye voprosy issledovaniya kolebaniy v
aviatsionnykh dvigatelyakh. 144 - 162

TEXT: In the practical operation of gas-turbine rotors, it is known that rotors which are dynamically balanced at low speed may have unacceptable vibrations at the operating speed whilst smoothly running rotors may be formally unbalanced. This apparent contradiction is due to the basic assumption of rigidity of the rotor underlying present-day dynamic balancing. Methods for the balancing of multi-disc rotors of full-scale gas-turbine engines at operating speed have been under development at the MAI. The method proposed in the present paper is based on the gradual reduction of the maximum deflection of the elastic line found experimentally. In contrast to existing methods, the rotor is mounted in its proper engine casing and rotated at its operating

Card 1/2

S/535/61/000/136/006/006
E191/E381

The balancing of

speed. Apparatus and equipment to accomplish this method are described, as well as the theoretical foundations which underlie the requirement for dynamic balancing of flexible rotors at operating speeds. Balancing can be performed either in a vacuum installation (Author's Certificate no. 117925) when driven by an electric motor or on a test bed during engine tests. The vacuum chamber, its drive system and the measuring apparatus are described in some detail as well as calibration methods. The most important conclusion is that, when balancing at the operating speed, it is insufficient to apply correction masses at the extreme ends of the shaft and essential to attach masses also in another section roughly in the centre portion of the rotor. The recommended procedure is the separate static balancing of all components which enter into the rotor assembly, followed by conventional dynamic balancing at low speed, applying corrections at the extremities and finally balancing at full speed using an additional central correction plane. There are 11 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

BAYKOV, S.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELENKO, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;
BELKOV, S.F., inzh.; BELYANCHIKOV, M.P., inzh.; BERNSHTEYN,
I.L., inzh.; BOGORODITSKIY, D.D., inzh.; BOLONOVA, Ye.V.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; BROZGOL', I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk;
VLADIMIROV, V.B., inzh.; VOLKOV, P.D., kand. tekhn. nauk;
GERASIMOVA, N.N., inzh.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.F., inzh.;
KARANOV, M.F., inzh.; KANEVTSOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KOLOTENKOV, I.V., inzh.; KONDRAT'YEV, I.M., inzh.;
KUZNETSOV, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; L'VOV, D.S., kand.
tekhn. nauk; LYSENKO, I.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKAROV,
L.M., inzh.; OLEYNIK, N.D., inzh.; RABINER, Ye.G., inzh.;
ROZHDESTVENSKIY, Yu.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAKHON'KO, I.M.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; SIDOROV, P.N., inzh.; SPITSYN, N.A., prof.,
doktor tekhn. nauk; SPRISHEVSKIY, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
CHIRIKOV, V.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHEYN, A.S., kand. tekhn.
nauk; NIIBERG, N.Ya., nauchnyy red.; BLAGOSKLONOVA, N.Yu., inzh.,
red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Antifriction bearings; manual] Podshipniki kacheniiia; spravochnoe posobie. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashino-stroit. lit-ry, 1961. 828 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Bearings (Machinery))

SOV-26-58-3-39/51

AUTHOR: Bibikova, V.I., Candidate of Biological Sciences; Kolosov,
Yu.G.

TITLE: The Fauna of the Temnaya Cave (Fauna peshchery Temnaya)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, ⁴⁷ Nr 3, p 115 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Temnaya Cave is situated in the deep and steep Kubalar-Dere ravine near the village of Peredovoye in the Kuybyshev District on the Crimean Peninsula. The argillaceous soils of the cave were investigated by the Crimean Archeological Expedition of the Institut arkeologii AN USSR (Institute of Archaeology of the AS UkrSSR) and the Institut istorii material'noy kultury AN SSSR (Institute of the History of Material Culture of the AS USSR). Bones of elephants, big and small hoofed animals, rhinoceroses, wild boars, asses, wolves, Tartar, Polar and common foxes, cave hyenas and fish were found. The faunistic complex of the Temnaya Cave is typical for the Mousterian period and can be related to the Riss or Riss-Wurm periods. In the Quaternary fauna of the Crimean Peninsula, the presence of mammoth and rhinoceros were also noticed.

~~Inst. of Archeology, Acad Sci Ukr SSR, Kiev~~

KOLOSOV, Yu. I.

Students engaged in research. Vest. LGU 2 no.8:135-139 Ag '47.
(MERA 12:9)

(Leningrad University)

KOLOSOV, Yuriy Ivanovich; ROSTOVTSEVA, V.I.redaktor; GUS'KOV, G.G., re-daktor; GARNEV, V.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Practical methods of general science instruction during the teaching of chemistry in secondary schools] Iz opyta politekhnicheskogo obucheniia v prepodavanii khimii v srednei shkole. Pod red.V.I.Rostovtsevoi. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.pedagog.nauk RSFSR, 1957. 133 p. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Direktor 195-y shkoly Leningrada(for Kolosov).
(Science--Study and teaching)
(Chemistry--Study and teaching)

KOLOSOVA, A. A.

"The Utilization of Herbicides in Combating Common Summer Weeds Before Emergence of Their Sprouts." Cand Agr Sci, All-Union Sci-Res Inst of Fertilizers, Agricultural Engineering, and Soil Science, 2 Dec 54. (VM, 19 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

KOLOSOVA, A. A.

N

USSR/Weeds and Their Control.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhar-Biologiya, No 5, 1958, 20633.

Author : A.A. Kolosova
Inst : All-Union Institute of Fertilizers, Soil Science, and
Agricultural Engineering.
Title : A New Method of Applying Herbicides. (Novyy sposob
primeneniya gerbitsidov).

Orig Pub: Kukuruz, 1956, No 9, 39-40.

Abstract: Tests conducted at the Moscow Oblast' Central Testing Station of the All-Union Institute of Fertilizers, Soil Science, and Agricultural Engineering in 1951-1955 have established that at a depth of corn planting of not less than 6-8 cm weeds may be successfully destroyed by the chemical method of spraying the field for 2-3 days before the appearance of corn shoots with the herbi-

Card : 1/2

KOLOSOVA, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Special aspects of cultivating sandy soils. Zemledelie 8 no.7:65-
(MIRA 13:9)
69 Jl '60.

1. Novozybkovskaya optychnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skogo instituta udobreniy i agropochvovedeniya.
(Tillage)

L 13066-65 AMD

SEARCHER NO.: AP1015842

S/0299/61/000/011/M023/M023

1. 1. 1. Birologiya. Sov. Akad. Nauk, 1963, 10, 1.

2. 1. 1. A. A. Demchenko et al. Birologiya, 1963, 10, 1.

3. 1. 1. "Homotransplantation of connective tissue." Tissue transplant tissues with a support-mechanical function.

4. 1. 1. SOURCE: Sh. 3 Vses. konferentsiya po peresadke tkanej i organov. 1963. Erevan, 1963, 547-549.

TOPIC TAGS: transplantation, homotransplant tissues, support-mechanical function tissues, tissues

TRANSLATION: Tissues with support-mechanical functions (bones, cartilages, fascias, tendons, and pericardium) have high density, durability, and few vessels; and, under transplantation conditions they preserve their structure for a long time and perform a support function. Transplanted fresh or preserved tissues under conditions of +4°, -25°, -159°, and lyophylization are gradually resorbed and

Card 1/2

L 13046-65

ACCESSION NR: ARI4045862

are replaced by the recipient's own tissues. The nature and time of this process depend on several factors, primarily on density of tissues, time of their vacuolization, and inflammation reaction intensity in the transplant matrix. A brief analysis of factors which determine the nature of changes in homotransplant tissues with no mechanical function is given.

SUB CODE: LS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

Kolosova, A. A.

USSR/Medicine - Experimental morphology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 47/49

Authors : Kolosova, A. A.

Title : Ependymal glia in conditions of transplantation

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/3. 573-575. Mar 21, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on rabbits to determine the behavior of the glia tissue when transplanted into the forward chamber of the eye. The operation and results obtained are described. Four USSR references (1933-1953). Illustrations.

Institution : State Medical Institute, Rostov

Presented by: Academician A. D. Speranskiy, December 23, 1954

KOLOSOVA A. A.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/3 Gen. Path. Mar 59
22. THE INTRAMURAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE HEART IN EXPERIMENTAL
INFARCTION (Russian text) - Kolosova A. A. - DOKLADY AKAD. NAUK
SSSR 1957, 11/1 (131-133) Illus. 2
Myocardial infarctions were induced in 50 cats by ligation of the anterior branch
of the left coronary artery. Animals were killed from time to time, after periods
ranging from 30 min. to 260 days, and the lesions were examined histologically.
The changes in the nervous system of the heart consisted in dystrophy and more
rarely complete destruction of the nerve tissue; the receptors of the heart seemed to
have suffered most. Signs of regeneration of the nervous system were, however,
also observed. Landau - Lausanne (I, 5)

KOLOSOVA, A.A.

KOLOSOVA, A.A.

Intramural nervous system of the heart studied in experimental infarcts.
Dokl. AN SSSR 117, no. 1: 131-133 N.D. '57. (NIRA 11:3)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstav-
lene akademikom N.E. Anichkovym.
(HEART--INFARCTION)

KOLOSOVA, A.A.

Afferent innervation of the heart in Black Sea sharks and rays.
Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.5:1148-1150 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu meditsinskiy institut. Predstavлено
академиком N.N.Anichkovym.
(Heart—Innervation) (Fishes—Anatomy)

KOLOSOVA, A.A.; SOKOLOV, P.A.

In memory of Konstantin Aleksandrovich Lavrov, 1903-1962.
Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 44 no.6:125-126 Je '63.

(MIRA 17:7)

KOLOSOVA, A.G.

COUNTRY : USSR
SUBJ. : Cultivated Plants. Grains. Leguminous Grains.
Tropical Cereals.
MS. JOURN. : Ref Znat - Biologiya, No. 5, 1959, No. 20259
AUTHOR : Gladkiy, M.F.; Kolosova, A.G.
INFO. : Not given
TITLE : Corn on Occupied Fallow.

ORIG. PUBL. : Kukuruza, 1958, No.6, 11-13

ABSTRACT : Experiments were made in Lipetskaya Oblast in 1955-1957. It is recommended that one use square pocket planting with 4-5 plants per hill, cultivating between the rows and weeding, while harvesting the roughage yield not later than the 5th to 6th of August. High corn yieldson the occupied fallow with subsequent winter crops can be produced only when fertilizer is applied, the square pocket plantings are carefully attended to and the

CARD : 1/2

KOLOSOVA, A.G.

Sowing winter rye after corn in the northern wooded steppe.
Zemeledeleie 6 no. 6:40-42 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Corn (Maize)) (Rye)

PINKHASIK, M.I.; FRANTSEVA, N.I.; KOLOSOVA, A.M.; YELOKHINA, N.P.; SHEFER, M.Z.

Paraaminosalicylic acid in complex therapy of osteoarticular tuberculosis in children. Probl. tuberk., Moskva no.3:88-89 May-June 1953. (CLML 25:1)

1. Professor for Pinkhasik. 2. Of Sverdlovsk Municipal Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium No. 1 (Head Physician -- G. M. Yarushin).

KCLCSCVIA, A. V.

Mouth - Diseases

Role of dynamic factors of dental occlusion in the pathogenesis of paradentosis.,
Stomatologiya, no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1958, Uncl.
2

KOLOSOVA, A. V.

Agriculture

Use of perennial grasses in grassland forage crop rotation; Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz lit-ry, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Uncl. 2

KOLESOV, A. V.

Hay

Enriching the grass stand of a seeded meadow with legumes. Korm. baza 3 No. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1957, Uncl.

2

1. KOLOSOVA, A. V., TARABRINA, YE. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Meadows
7. Accumulation of dead roots under various methods of managing sown meadows.
Korm baza No. 1 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3"

KOLOSOVA, A.Ya.; POTYAGAYLO, Z.M.

Chemical composition of sunflower seed husks of different varieties. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 10 no.2:12-13 '57.

(MLRA 10:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrolyznoi i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Sunflower seeds)

KOLOSOVA, A.Ya.

ZAKOSHCHIKOV, A.P.; KOLOSOVA, A.Ya.; SHPUNTOVA, M.Ye.

Pentose hydrolysis of cottonseed hulls. Zhur.prikl.khim.
29 no.7:1093-1102 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Hydrolysis) (Cottonseed)

KOLOSOVA, A.Ya.

~~Chemical composition of sunflower seed husks and methods for refining them. Gidroliz. i lessokhim. prom. 11 no.2:11-13 '58. (MIRA 11:3)~~

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidroliznay i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Sunflower seed)

MAKSIMENKO, N.S.; GLADNEVA, A.P.; PAVLOV, S.V.; AKKERMAN, I.Z.; KOLOSOVA,
A.Ye.; EPSHTEYN, Ya.V.

Mastering the processing of new raw materials at the Krasnodar
Hydrolysis Plant. Gidrolyz. i lesokhim. prom. ll no.6:12-16 '58.
(MIRA ll:10)

(Krasnodar--Hydrolysis)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3

KOLOSOVA, A.Ya.; POTYAGAYLO, Z.M.

Refining and pentose hydrolysis of conrcots. Gdroliz.i
lesokhim.prom. 13 no.6:8-9 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Corn products) (Pentose) (Hydrolysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3"

KOLOSOVA, A.Ye.; RAYZER, P.Ya.

[Use of aerial photography in forest valuation] Ispol'zovanie
aerosnimkov pri taksatsii lesa. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1953.
115 p. (MIRA 7:2)

(Forests and forestry--Valuation) (Photography, Aerial)

KOLOSOVA, Anna Yevmen'yevna, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BELYAYEV, Nikolay Iosifovich, inzhener lesnogo khozyaystva; DANICHEV, Mikhail Prokof'yevich, inzhener lesnogo khozyaystva; BARANOV, N.I., redaktor; ARNUL'DOVA, K.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; KARASIK, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Use of enlarged small scale aerial photographs in forest mensuration work] Ispol'zovanie uvelichennykh melkomasshtabnykh aerasnimokov pri lesouchetnykh rabotakh. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1956. 56 p. (MIRA 9:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva
(for Kolosova) 2. Leningradskiy otryad lesnoy aerofotos"yenki
(for Belyayev, Danichev)
(Photography, Aerial) (Forests and forestry--Mensuration)

BELOV, Sergey Vasil'yevich, doktor sel'khoz. nauk; DMITRIYEV, Ivan Dmitriyevich, dots.; KOLOSOVA, Anna Yevmen'yevna, dots.; BELYAYEV, N.I., retsenzent; KIRILLOVA, L.D., red.; URITSKAYA, A.D., tekhn. red.

[Aerial photographic surveying and aviation in forest management] Aerofotos"emka i aviatsiya v lesnom khoziaistve; uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov lesokhoziaistvennogo fakul'teta. Pod obshchey red. S.V. Belova. Leningrad, Vses. zaochnyi lesotekhn. in-t, 1962. 256 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nachal'nik otdela aerofotoizyskanii Gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu lesnogo transporta (for Belyayev).
(Aerial photogrammetry) (Aeronautics in forestry)
(Forest management)

Kolosova I.
BOGACHEV, Ivan Nikolayevich; MINTS, Rafail Isaakovich; AKSEL'ROD,
M.A., inzh., retsenzent; BLYUM, E.E., inzh.. retsenzent;
KOLOSOVA, E.L., inzh., red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Cavitation erosion of iron-carbon alloys] Kavitatsionnoe
razrushenie zhelezouglerodistykh splavov. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 109 p.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Iron alloys--Metallography) (Cavitation)

LYTKIN, V.I.; LYTKIN, K.I.; LITVIN, G.Ye., inzh., retsenzent;
FIALKOV, B.S., inzh., red.; KOLOSOVA, E.L., inzh.,
ved. red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Conversion of machinery plant furnaces to natural gas] Pe-
revod pechei mashinostroitel'nykh zavodov na prirodnyi gaz.
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 119 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Furnaces) (Machinery industry)

KOLOSOVA, G. A.

20886. Kolosova, G. A. 'Pol' materinskogo klubnya v zhizni kartofel'nogo rasteniya.
Uchen. zapiski (Leningr. gos. ped. in-t im gertsena), LXXXII, 1949, s. 95-134. --
Bibliogr: 31 nazv.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3"

Kolesova, G.I.

/ Microscopic and photomicrographic analyses of the structure of synthetic sole leather. G. I. Kolesova, A. I. Bedanina, and S. A. Favovov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, No. 12, 23-6 (1954).

The material consisted of leather fibers and rubber. Magnification of 230-350 was satisfactory. To distinguish between structural elements, selective staining and also destruction of leather fibers by treating for 3-15 min. on a water bath with a mixture of 10 ml. 25% H₂SO₄ and 0.75 g. K₂hchromate and washing with soda and water were employed. Photomicrography was for magnification of 90.

B. Z. Kandil'

PCHELIN, V.A., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; KOLOSOVA, G.I.

Radioisotopes for the study of the structure of artificial leather.
Leg.prom. 16 no.4:23-24 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Leather, Artificial)

(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3

KALASHNIKOV, V.P., KOLOSOVA, G.I.

Use of oil varnish and pyrolytic polymers in the production of
artificial leather. Leg.prom. 17 no.6:33-34 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Leather, Artificial) (Petroleum industry--By-products)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3

KOLOSOVA 61

BADANINA, A.I.; ZAVEL'GEL'SKIY, L.M.; KOLOSOVA, G.I.; MEL'NIK, Ye.M.

Improving the appearance of artificial leather. Leg.prom.17
no.9:16-17 S '57. (MIREA 10:12)
(Leather, Artificial)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3"

ALEKSEYENKO, V.I.; KALASHNIKOV, V.P.; KOLOSOVA, G.I.; MEL'NIK, Ye.M.

Plasticizers for the plastic leather "M". Kozh.-obuv.prom.
2 no.2:16-20 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Plasticizers) (Leather, Artificial)

ZOLOTOV, V.I., inzh.; IL'INSKIY, D.Ya., inzh.; Prihimali uchastiye:
ALEKSANDROV, V.P., inzh.; SOLOV'IEV, S.S., inzh.; BADANINA,
A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; FIRSOVA, K.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KOLOSOVA, G.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of the geometry of the screw on the conditions of the
extrusion of artificial leather. Nauch.-issl.trudy VNIIPIK
no.12:87-95 '60. (MIRA 16:2)
(Leather, Artificial)

KOLOSOVA, G.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PAVLOV, S.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Studying the structure of artificial sole leather manufactured
on a base of leather fibers. Report No.3. Nauch.-issl. trudy
VNIPIK no.13:27-32 '62. (MIRA 18:1)

BADANINA, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZOLOTOV, V.I., inzh.; KOLOSOVA, G.I.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FIRSOVA, K.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of worm machines for the formation of artificial leather
compositions. Report No.1. Nauch.-issl. trudy VNIPIK no.13:32-
43 '62. (MIRA 18:1)

5-1-86

4

✓ Retraction column. N. I. Agrenius M. I. *1*
C. J. C. 1969, 1, X-454. RETRACTED
A retraction column operating in the presence of
nitric acid in the presence of nitric acid in
nitric acid is described. The experimental setup
(diagram shown) was used for the separation of
a system containing Cobaltate and Bi₂P₂O₇. The system was
studied at 25°C. (J. Phys. Chem., 1967, 71, 1000).
The distribution coefficients of the two
are tabulated for various concns. of the acids.
These range from infinity at 5 g./l. to 2.6 at 10 g./l.
white for Co under these conditions are 0.001, 0.001,
0.001, and 0.048, resp. The acid concentration
at 50% is compared to 10%. The retention time of the
system is checked. The distribution coefficient
significantly with a change reaching 1.31 at 10 g./l.
HNO₃. The column dimensions are 1 m. long
and 2 cm. in diameter. The column is packed
with 200 mesh glass beads.

ZLOBIN, B.I.; KOLOSOVA, G.M.

In the V.I. Vernadskii Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry (meeting of the scientific council and a conference of young scientists). Vest.AN SSSR 26 no.5:78-81 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Geochemistry) (Chemistry, Analytical)

KOLOSOVA, G. M.

TABLE I BOOK EXPLORATIONS
BY 1/T/T/T

Geochimical trace elements. Analysis, interpretation [Geochemical trace elements. Analysis, interpretation] /
B. N. Kurnikov, V. A. Kostylev, V. V. Slobodchikov. - Moscow, Izd-vo Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1979. - 351 p., 2,200 copies printed.

Dr. S. L. Prud'homme, Professor; Editorial Board: J. P. Almérion, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; I. M. Zabotinov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; S. V. Kostylev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. I. Shmelev, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; M. R. Ovchinnikov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; and Yu. S. Okulovskiy, Candidate of Chemical Sciences. Professors: D. M. Britov and T. G. Savitskaya, Dr. Sc. Phys.-Math.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, chemists, teachers and students of higher educational institutions, chemical and industrial enterprises and other persons concerned with the extraction, preparation, usage or study of natural products.

This collection contains reports presented at the June 1956 Conference on Rare Earth Elements at the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, V. I. Vernadsky of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The articles deal with methods of separating rare earth elements, methods of prospecting rare earth elements, geochemical characteristics, chemical analysis, and some industrial applications of rare earth elements. Data from contributing scientists the entire conference are followed by brief comments on the new research methods, rare earth deposits, extraction methods, and the preparation of oxides, salts, barium, "Molib" (molybdate), "Plastivary" (charcoal), Smanc, Balyoz, and especially, E. A. Orlin, who first realized the majority of rare earth elements in the glassy state, separated many complex molecular compounds of these elements, and determined their specific properties. References are given at the end of each article.

માનુષ એવું હશે

129

Garnett, Dr. F., R. Smitsky, and V. V. Krasnaya (Fizikokhimicheskii Institut SSSR), Dr. Yu. D. Dzyarzhevskii (Institute of Physical Chemistry Izmail'ka S. N.), and Prof. M. A. Sosulin (Institute of Metal Physics by the Government Chernomorskiy Selskogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Upravleniya). Separation of Rare Earth Elements by Ion Exchange. *Voprosy Khimii Rastvorov*, No. 1, 1959.

130

Kolosova, G. M., and N. M. Smirnov (Institute of Geochemistry and Mineralogy, Academy Izmail'ka S. N.), Department of Geology and Mineralogy in Antibes. An Iridium-Kinetics in Antibes.

131

Kolosova, G. M., L. I. Krone, and V. A. Novikova. Comparative Evaluation of Electrochemical Methods of Preparing Titanium.

132

Krasnaya, V. V. (Institute of Geochemistry and Mineralogical Character of Mineral Resources). Study of a Method of Separating Radioisotopes. *Voprosy Khimii Rastvorov*, No. 1, 1959.

51

KOLOSOVA, G. M.

AUTHORS: Senyavin, M. M., Kolosova, G. M., Nikashina, V. A. 78-1-19/43

TITLE: On Some Characteristic Features of the Chromato-graphic Separation
of Mixtures of Radioactive Substances (O nekotorykh osobennostyakh
khromatograficheskogo razdeleniya smesey radioaktivnykh veshchestv).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr. 1, pp.104-108
(USSR).

Received: [unclear]

ABSTRACT: An investigation of general problems of the characteristic features
of the conditions of the separation referred to in the title is given
in the present report. The dependence of the degree of chromatographic separation
on the amount of substance is caused by the static and kinetic characteristic features of the process. As a rule statics reproduces the situation of the maximum of the zone of the substance
on the yield curve, so to say also its value, whereas kinetics determines
the washing out of the zone. In the case of a simple chromatographic method of displacement the specific circumstances of the separation of small quantities are not connected with any essential
changes of test conditions. The chromatographic separation of micro-
quantities by means of complex-forming reagents admits at first sight that the position of the culminating point of the yield curve

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On Some Characteristic Features of the Chromato-graphic Separation 78-1-19/43
of Mixtures of Radioactive Substances.

depends on the quantity of the substance to be separated, in which case the concentration of the complex-forming reagent remains constant. This was, however, not proved experimentally (reference 2). By washing out with 0,003 mol-solution of the ethylenediamine-tetra-acetic acid of the radioactive strontium from a column of cationite KU-2, the position of the culminating point did not change with the change of the strontium-content by the 10^{10} fold. This explains the stupefying fact that with a gigantic span of the substances to be separated, the chemical conditions of separation (the concentration of the complex-forming reagent and the acidity of the solution) remain unchanged. Unfortunately no data are available in literature on the constancy of the radiation of organic synthetic ion-exchanging adsorbents and on the change of the properties of adsorption of the cationites and anionites by irradiation. The authors therefore give the results so far available on irradiation with x-rays of the industrial cationite KU-2. As results from table 2 its exchange-capacity increases to some extent under this influence, whereas the capability of swelling decreases substantially. The former is apparently due to the oxidation of hydrocarbon and to the forma-

Card 2/3

rer separated on cationite KU-2 with decreased capability of swelling.
There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 5 Slavic references.

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1957

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3"

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

K-16 SOUA, G. M.

FILE : NEW EXPLOITATION
5(2) 327/3452

Academy, Inst. Sci., Institute No. 1 : Analytical Laboratory
Researches New Elements, Polyatomic, Analyses, Preliminary (New Earth Elements).
Production, Analysis, and Use) Moscow, Izd-vo Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1959. 351 p.
5,000 copies printed.

Prof. N. D. I. Spasovskiy, Professor; Head of Publishing House: D. N. Tret'yakov
and T.O. Larij, Tech. Msc. A. G. Marchenko, Polyatomic, Analyses, Preliminary (New Earth Elements);
Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; T. P. Alimov, Director of
Chemical Sciences, N. V. Kostylev, Head of Department of Chemical Sciences, V. I.
Kostylev, Director of Chemical Sciences; N. N. Roppono, Candidate of Chemical
Sciences, and Dr. N. Alyanakova, Candidate of Chemical Sciences.

This book is intended for chemists in general and for geochemists and
geophysical analysts in particular.

Content: This collection of articles consists of reports presented at the New
Earth Element Symposium held in June 1956 at the Institute of Geochemistry
and Analytical Chemistry (see V. I. Kostylev). The book may be divided into
several sections: the characteristics and production of new elements (part I); the methods of analyzing (part II) and the application of these
elements, new earth elements and their use in analysis to the glass and mineralogical
laboratories, and their use in analytical, geochemical, and mineralogical
laboratories, etc. (parts III-V). Detailed reports (descriptions) of the
methods of determining the composition of new elements are given in parts VI and VII.
The methods of determining the composition of new elements are described by N. D. Spasovskiy,
T. P. Alimov, and N. N. Roppono, and the methods of separating
new elements are described by I. N. Shabotov. There is also a report
on new methods of producing rare earth elements by the firms
A. V. Blinov, and G. P. Abramov, on descriptive terms
of new elements, and a report by T. P. Alimov and V. I. Kostylev. The descriptive report
on new elements is given partly and details materials are discussed by A. N. Roppono,
and his associates. All materials are
concerned with physico-chemical, physical, and geological data on
new elements.

Introduction. I. I. Gor'kova Problem of Chromatographic Separation of New Earth Elements or the Carrier Substances by the Action of Chlorine. N. D. I. Spasovskiy, V. I. Kostylev. Process of the Separation of New Earth Elements by Chlorine	321
II. Separation of New Earth Elements by Ion Exchange. Separation of Dissolved Gases. I. I. Gor'kova, and N. N. Roppono. Separation of Elements of Intermediate Methods of Producing New Earth Elements	329
III. Study of the Method of Separating New Earth Elements by Paper for the Purpose of Obtaining a Sample Without a Carrier Element. I. P. and T. P. I. Polozova. The Separation of New Earth Elements in the Form of Oxides and Fluorides to the Purpose of Separation. V. I. L. K. Pozenko. A Simple Method of Determining Carrier Elements	335
IV. On the Problem of the Chemical Nature of Composite Elements. N. N. and M. P. Lashkov. On the Nature of Composite Elements of New Earth Elements of the Terrene 31-370 P Polyatomic, Analyses, and Use) Moscow, Izd-vo Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1959. 351 p. 5,000 copies printed.	345
V. On the Separation of the New Earth Elements With Electrolytic Acid. E. V. and T. V. Mitrofanova. Technical Report to the Ag- gregation of New Earth Elements of the Terrene 31-370 P Polyatomic, Analyses, and Use) Moscow, Izd-vo Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1959. 351 p. 5,000 copies printed.	351
VI. On the Separation of the New Earth Elements With Electrolytic Acid. E. V. and T. V. Mitrofanova. Technical Report to the Ag- gregation of New Earth Elements of the Terrene 31-370 P Polyatomic, Analyses, and Use) Moscow, Izd-vo Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1959. 351 p. 5,000 copies printed.	357
VII. On the Separation of the New Earth Elements With Electrolytic Acid. E. V. and T. V. Mitrofanova. Technical Report to the Ag- gregation of New Earth Elements of the Terrene 31-370 P Polyatomic, Analyses, and Use) Moscow, Izd-vo Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1959. 351 p. 5,000 copies printed.	363
VIII. On the Separation of the New Earth Elements With Electrolytic Acid. E. V. and T. V. Mitrofanova. Technical Report to the Ag- gregation of New Earth Elements of the Terrene 31-370 P Polyatomic, Analyses, and Use) Moscow, Izd-vo Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1959. 351 p. 5,000 copies printed.	369
IX. On the Separation of the New Earth Elements With Electrolytic Acid. E. V. and T. V. Mitrofanova. Technical Report to the Ag- gregation of New Earth Elements of the Terrene 31-370 P Polyatomic, Analyses, and Use) Moscow, Izd-vo Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1959. 351 p. 5,000 copies printed.	375
X. On the Separation of the New Earth Elements With Electrolytic Acid. E. V. and T. V. Mitrofanova. Technical Report to the Ag- gregation of New Earth Elements of the Terrene 31-370 P Polyatomic, Analyses, and Use) Moscow, Izd-vo Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1959. 351 p. 5,000 copies printed.	381
XI. On the Separation of the New Earth Elements With Electrolytic Acid. E. V. and T. V. Mitrofanova. Technical Report to the Ag- gregation of New Earth Elements of the Terrene 31-370 P Polyatomic, Analyses, and Use) Moscow, Izd-vo Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1959. 351 p. 5,000 copies printed.	387

SENYAVIN, M.M.; KOLOSOVA, G.M.; PASHKOV, A.B.

Selectivity of ion exchange resins. Trudy kom. anal. khim.
11:406-410 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I.Vernadskogo
AN SSSR.
(Ion exchange) (Resins, Synthetic)

KOLOSOVA, G.M.; CHEN YUAN'-PAN¹ [Ch'eng Yuan-p'an]; SHNYAVIN, M.M.

Chromatographic separation of hafnium from zirconium and
determination of hafnium by the isotope dilution method.
Zhur.anal.khim. 15 no.3:364-366 My-Je '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. V.I.Vernadskiy Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical
Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Hafnium) (Zirconium)

ALIMARIN, I.P.; BILIMOVICH, G.N.; BUSEV, A.I.; VAYNSHTEYN, E.Ye.; VOLYNETS, M.P.; GORYUSHINA, V.G.; DYMCH, A.M.; YELINSON, S.V.; ZVIAGINTSEV, O.Ye.; KOLOSOVA, G.M.; KORCHEMAYA, Ye.K.; LEBEDEV, V.I.; MALOFEYeva, G.A.; MELENT'YEV, B.N.; NAZARENKO, V.A.; NAZARENKO, I.I.; PETROVA, T.V.; POLUEKTOV, N.S.; PONOMAREV, A.I.; RYABUKHIN, V.A.; STROGANova, N.S.; CHERNIKHov, Yu.A.; VINOGRADov, A.P., akademik, otv. red.; RYABCHIKov, D.I., doktor khim. nauk, prof., otv. red.; GUS'KOVA, O., tekhn. red.

[Methods for the determination and analysis of rare elements] Metody opredeleniya i analiza redkikh elementov. Moskva, 1961. 667 p.

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii.
(Metals, Rare and minor) (MIRA 14:7)

KOLOSOVA, G.M.; SENYAVIN, M.M.

Determination of ion exchange constants based on the practice of chromatographic analysis. Report No.1: Determination of the constant of the cesium exchange on a KU-2 sulfo-cation exchanger. Zhur. anal.khim. 18 no.10:1178-1183 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

I. V.I.Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.

L 22828-62 EWT(a) PC-4 PM

AP5002573

S. 5002573 14 1978-12

M. G. M. Senyavin, M. M.

equilibrium constant of ion exchange as a function of the concentration of ion
The selectivity of sulfo cation exchange resins with different numbers

K. K. Khurshid, A. A. Kostylev, A. N. Kravtsov

sulfo resin sulfo cation exchange resin with different crosslinkage,
divinylbenzene polymer, alkali metal ion

The equilibrium constant of ion exchange in a system of a sulfonated styrene
solution system, was determined from the dependence of the cation selec-
tive degree of crosslinking. K. K. Khurshid, A. A. Kostylev, A. N. Kravtsov
and M. G. M. Senyavin, M. M. were interested to measure the equilibrium constant of ion exchange resins. They found that the equilibrium constant is proportional to the extent of crosslinking. The equilibrium constant increases with the increase of the crosslinking degree. The equilibrium constant with the exception of the divinylbenzene polymer, alkali metal ions

The equilibrium constants for pairs of atoms were calculated
from exchange resins for separation of the elements. The data was
obtained by linking, and this was done for each element. In the paper
(Figures, Tables and References) .

(Geokhimičeskij analiticheskiy institut (Institute of geochemistry))

1980-62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

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1.7% 2.0% 2.3%

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Posseva, G. M., Senyavin, M. M.

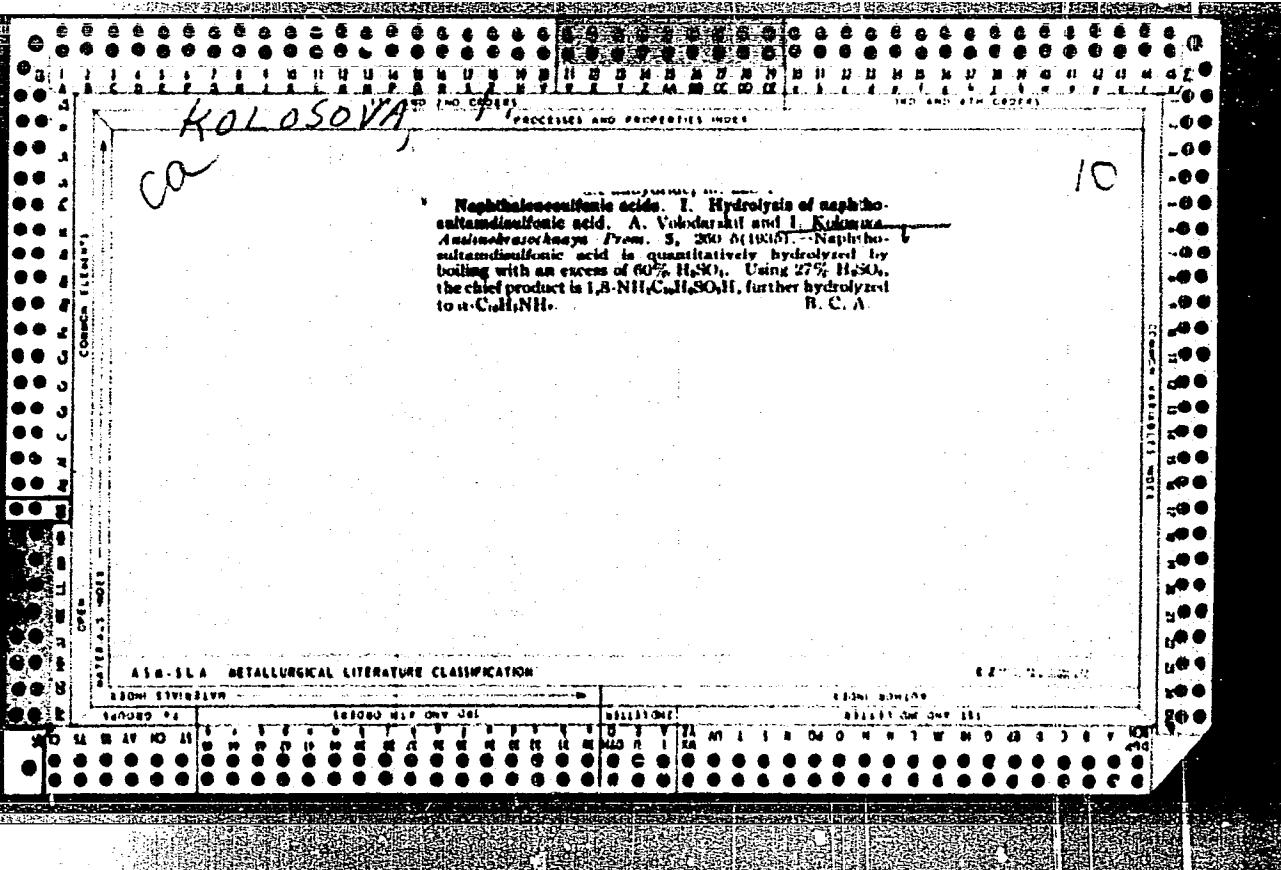
Determination of ion exchange constants by titration; experiments on
cations of the alkali metals on cation exchange resins with varying numbers of
cross linkage.

Vestn. fizicheskoy khimii, v. 18, no. 12, 1964, p. 2600.

Alkali metal, hydrogen exchange, ion exchange resins, crosslinkage,
divinylbenzene, sulfonate groups.

Concentration coefficients in an aqueous solution of alkali metal ions
in several samples of cation-exchange resin with varying crosslinkage
and benzene content of 2 to 24% were measured. It was found, results
of linear form for Li⁺, Na⁺, K⁺, Rb⁺ and Cs⁺, that with these
base for the alkali metals from Li to Cs there is a linear increase
Exceptions to the latter pattern were observed for Li and Na. Only
Li and I formula.

Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii Akademii Nauk SSSR (Geo-
analytical chemistry Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR)



AGANBEGYAN, A.G.; ARTAMONOV, T.A.; IOFFE, Ya.A.; SHSYNIN, Yu.M.;
VASIL'YEVA, L., red.; KOLOSOVA, I., red.; DANILINA, A.,
tekhn.red.

[The U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.; facts and figures] SSSR - SSHA:
taifry i fakty. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1961. 132 p.
(United States--Statistics) (Russia--Statistics) (MIRE 14:3)

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Belyavskaya, T. A., Alimarin, I. P.,
Kolosova, I. F. SOV/75-13-6-9/24

TITLE:

Separation of Titanium From Accompanying Elements by Means of
Ion-Exchange Chromatography (Otdeleniye titana ot sопутствую-
yushchikh elementov metodom ionoobmennoy khromatografii)
Communication 3. Separation of Titanium and Zirconium
(Soobshcheniye 3. Razdeleniye titana i tsirkoniya)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 6,
pp 668-670 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors of the present paper investigated the adsorption of tetravalent titanium and zirconium in ion-exchange resins in hydrochloric solution. The use of hydrochloric solutions is of interest in chromatography because frequently a slight modification of the acid concentration leads to a considerable difference in the adsorbability of elements the properties of which are very similar to each other (Refs 1-8). The adsorbability was investigated by determination of the distribution coefficients. Here, an exactly weighed sample of the air-dried exchange resin is shaken with a certain volume

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Separation of Titanium From Accompanying Elements
by Means of Ion-Exchange Chromatography.

SOV/75-13-6-9/21

Communication 3. Separation of Titanium and Zirconium

of the solution to be investigated until equilibrium is attained. From an aliquot of the solution the amount of the element is determined that has not been adsorbed by the resin. The distribution coefficient φ is computed according to the formula

$$\varphi = \frac{M_1}{M - M_1} \cdot \frac{V}{m} \quad (\text{Ref 9}),$$

where M_1 is the adsorbed part of the element in mg, M the total amount of the element in mg contained in the initial solution, V the volume of the solution and m the quantity of the resin. The authors determined the relative adsorption of titanium and zirconium by this method. V and m were kept constant. As adsorbents the cation exchange resins SBS and KU-2 (both in the H-form) and the anion exchange resins EDE-10 and AN-2F (in the Cl-form) were used. The content of titanium in the equilibrated solutions was determined photometrically with chromotropic acid, the content of zirconium with arsenazo.

Card 2/4

Separation of Titanium From Accompanying Elements SOV/75-13-6-9/21
by Means of Ion-Exchange Chromatography.

Communication 3. Separation of Titanium and Zirconium

It was found that neither titanium nor zirconium were adsorbed by the two anion exchange resins in 0.1 - 6 n hydrochloric solution. In dilute hydrochloric solution (0.1 - 1 n) zirconium is quantitatively adsorbed at both cationites used. That indicates that zirconium under present conditions is present in the form of positive ions. On the increase of the acid concentration a slight difference occurs in the adsorption at the two cationites. The resin SBS adsorbs Zr to a very small extent even in the stronger acid solution. There is only a small adsorption of titanium in 0.1 - 1 n hydrochloric solution, in stronger acid solutions there is no adsorption any more. On the basis of the different adsorption of titanium and zirconium in 1 n hydrochloric solution at the cation exchangers KU-2 (Zr is quantitatively adsorbed, Ti not at all) a method of quantitative chromatographic separation of titanium and zirconium at concentration ratios of Ti : Zr as 1000 : 1 up to Ti : Zr as 1 : 10,000 was devised. The separation occurs in 1 n hydrochloric solution; zirconium is washed out from the exchanger by 4 n HCl .

Card 3/4

Separation of Titanium From Accompanying Elements. SOV/75-13-6-9/21
by Means of Ion-Exchange Chromatography.
Communication 3, Separation of Titanium and Zirconium

After the separation neither titanium in the solution of zirconium, nor zirconium in the solution of titanium could be found. The use of the resin SBS cannot be recommended since, first the elution of the same quantity of titanium requires an amount of 1n HCl that is 2.5 times higher, secondly, because Zr could be eluted by 4 n HCl only up to 80-85%. The procedure of the separation is described in detail. There are 2 tables and 19 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 22, 1957

Card 4/4

S/189/63/000/001/007/008
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Kolosova, I. F. and Belyavskaya, T. A.

TITLE: A study of the complex formation by beryllium, by the ion-exchange method. Communication II

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 52-57

TEXT: A continuation of earlier work (Vestn. Mosk. un-ta, ser. khimi, no. 5, 55, 1962). The present study was concerned with the behavior of Be in HNO_3 and HCl and was motivated by shortage of literature data. Ion-exchange resins KУ-2 and АВ-17 (2% ДВВ) (KU-2 and AV-17 (2% DVB)) were used, with grain size 0.1 - 0.25 mm; the acids were purified and Be^{2+} was employed. The procedure was that used previously. In HNO_3 , the conditions were chosen to avoid hydrolysis and polymerization: the ionic strength $\mu = 0.5$, $[\text{H}^+] = 0.1$, $\text{Be}^{2+} = 10^{-6}$, and the temperature was maintained at $18 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$. Complexes

Card 1/2

A study of the ...

S/189/63/000/001/007/008
D204/D307

BeNO_3^+ and $\text{Be}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ formed, with stability constants of respectively 0.25 ± 0.05 and 41.6 ± 2.6 . Three chloride complexes formed in HCl, at $\mu = 0.5$ $[\text{H}^+] = 0.1$ and $[\text{Cl}^-] = 0.5 - 0.01$ moles/l and a temperature of $18 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$, with stability constants $\text{BeCl}^+ - 12.9 \pm 0.2$, $\text{BeCl}_2^- - 2.0 \pm 0.5$, and $\text{BeCl}_3^- - 25.0 \pm 0.5$. Be is thus more susceptible to complexing in HCl solutions. The authors express their gratitude to I. N. Marov for his advice. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Department of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: March 19, 1962

Card 2/2

KOLOSOVA, I.F.; KOLOSOV, I.V.

Isolation of the radioactive Ba⁷ isotope from cyclotron targets.
Atom. energ. 15 no.5:422-423 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KOLOSOVA, I.F.; BELYAVSKAYA, T.A.

Complex formation of beryllium with certain β -hydroxy acids.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:764-771 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, khimicheskiy fakul'tet,
kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.

4-Tm), СМР(т)/СМВ(т)

9/0075/63/010/000/1162/1163

Belyavskaya, T. A.; Kolosova, I. F.

One-step determination of beryllium using dehydrobenzene

Chernigovskiy Khimicheskiy Zavod

USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry

UDC 547.553.2

1. Introduction

2. Experimental

3. Results and discussion

4. Conclusions

5. References

art. has: 1 figure and 1 table

Card 1 of 6

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045849

ORIGINATOR: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University)

ACQUISITION ID: 29Nov63

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REF ID:

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

BELYAVSKAYA, T.A.; KOLOSOVA, I.F.

Beryllium complex formation with glycolic, lactic, and mandelic acids. Zhur. naorg. khim. 10 no. 2:441-445. F '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

I. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, khimicheskiy fakul'tet, kafedra analiticheskoy khimii. Submitted July 19, 1963.

AM4020394

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/0783

Galitskiy, B. A.; Abelev, M. M.; Kolosova, I. P.; Toropov, V. A.; Shevelkin, B. N.

Titanium and its alloys in the chemical engineering industry (Titan i ego splavy v khimicheskoi mashinostroyenii) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1963. 263 p. illus., biblio. 2500 copies printed. Reviewer: Dombe, Yu. I.; Editor: Skvortsov, Ye. Ye. (Engineer); Deputy editor: Rybakova, V. I. (Engineer); Editor of the publishing house: Tairova, A. L.; Technical editors: El'kind, V. D.; Makarova, L. A.; Proofreader: Piryazev, P. A.

TOPIC TAGS: Titanium, titanium alloy, chemical engineering, machining of titanium, forming of titanium, welding of titanium

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book was written for engineers and technicians at industrial establishments, design bureaus, and scientific-research institutes connected with the chemical engineering industry, as well as for engineers and technicians in industrial establishments utilizing chemical apparatus and equipment. It may be of use also as a study aid for students in machine-design vuzes and technicums. The construction of chemical equipment made of titanium is

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analyzed, and the special characteristics of the machining, forming, and welding of titanium and its low alloys utilized in the chemical engineering industry are outlined.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Ch. I. Titanium and its alloys used in the chemical engineering industry -- 5
Ch. II. Designs of chemical apparatus and equipment made of titanium -- 39
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Ch. IV. Forming titanium and its alloys -- 139
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SUB CODE: MM, GC

SUBMITTED: 30Sep63

NR REF Sov: 043

OTHER: 016

Card

2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3

NIMTSOVICH, A., inzh.; KOLOSOVA, K., inzh.

Using petrolatum for impregnating wooden parts of electric equipment. Tekh.-ekon.biul no.1/2:33-36 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Wood--Preservation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3"

KOLOSOVA, K.D.

112-3-5791

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957
Nr 3, p. 106 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kaganov, L. M., Kolosova, K. D.

TITLE: Experience in Using Organo-silicon Insulation (Opyt
primeneniya kremniyorganicheskoy izolyatsii)

PERIODICAL: Inform.-tekhn. sb. M-vo elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR,
1956, Nr 1 (85) pp. 3-8

ABSTRACT: A large group of insulating materials based on organo-silicon compounds has been developed. They possess good dielectric and mechanical properties, which they retain when subjected to high temperature, moisture and oil. The use of organo-silicon materials for insulating motor windings results in greater reliability and provides a longer period of service, with an increase in power in certain cases. The following organo-silicon materials are used in the manufacture of electric motors: 1) lacquers \varnothing -3 and \varnothing -5 (TY MK7 2300 - 53); 2) enamel π K9 - 14; 3) elastic vitreous micanite on lacquer \varnothing -5 with a thickness of 0.3 mm; 4) glass-and-mica band on lacquer \varnothing -5 with a thickness of 0.17 mm, and others. The technique for manufacturing electric motors with organo-silicon insulation is basically the

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112-3-5791

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3
Experience in Using Organo-silicon Insulation (Cont.)

same as with ordinary insulation, except for drying and impregnation. The organo-silicon lacquers and enamels are dried at a temperature of 180-190° to obtain suitable properties of dielectric strength and resistance to oil and moisture. Included is a detailed discussion of the construction and production technique of organo-silicon insulation for motors with a mush winding of round magnet wire π C Δ k and of organo-silicon and "MA 191/10K" insulation for a tapped winding made of rectangular magnet wire π C Δ k. L. A. Ya.

ASSOCIATION: Ministry of Electrical Industry of the USSR (M-vo
elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR)

Card 2/2

KOLOSOVA, K.G.; MOSTOSLAVSKIL, M.S.

Technical creativeness in chemistry as a means of student
training. Khim.v shkole 18 no.2:46-50 Mr-Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.123, Leningrad.
(Chemistry—Study and teaching)

ZHURAVLEV, V.A.; KOLOSOVA, L.G.

Distribution of the thermal EMF over a copper oxide surface
as related to its catalytic activity. Kin. i kat. 5 no.2;
293-298 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.

ATTENTION NR: AR3010279

s/0081/63/000/012/0087/0087

1930, 1931, 1932.

Shabotov, V. A.; Kolosova, N. I.

the first time in the history of the world, the people of different

1960, Litovsk, město, 1000 m.

the side, catalytic converter.

Amico 10279

... catalyst during catalytic decomposition experiments over a
Pb catalyst.

ENCL: 3

Card 2/2

ITENBERG, I.M., red. atlasa; BOYKOVA, N.S., red. kart; KOLOSOVA, L.N.,
red. kart; SEMENOVA, V.D., red. kart; SMIRNOVA, T.N., red.
kart; BUKHANOVA, A.V., tekhn. red.; KUZNETSOVA, O.L., tekhn.
red.; SKALICHEV, A.T., tekhn. red.

[World atlas] Atlas mira. Moskva, 1961. 165 p. of col. maps
(part fold.), 128 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i
kartografii.

(Atlases)

BOGOMOLOV, S.G.; PEMOVA, F.D.; KOLOSOVA, L.P.

"Last lines" of the spectrum of 3,4-benzopyrene dissolved in
normal hydrocarbons at various temperatures. Izv.AN SSSR
24 no.7:725-727 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Sverdlovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Benzopyrene--Spectra)

AVDEYENKO, V.P.; KOLOSOVA, L.P.; OBORINA, Z.I.; MOISEYEVA, A.G.

Determination of phenols in water from their ultraviolet absorption spectra. Koks i khim. no.3:49-50 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Phenols—Spectra)

MUZYLEV, S.A.; KOLOSOVA, L.P.; NALIVKIN, D.V., glavnnyy red.

[Geological map of the U.S.S.R.] Geologicheskaya karta SSSR.
Sostavlena pod rukovodstvom S.A.Muzyleva i L.P.Kolosovoi. Glav.
redaktor D.V.Nalivkin. Leningrad, 1955. 10 l. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy institut.
(Geology--Maps)

MUZYLEV, S.A.; KOLOSOVA, L.P.; MALYKIN, D.V... glavnnyy red.,

[Geological map of the U.S.S.R.] Geologicheskais karta SSSR.
Sostavlena pod rukovodstvom V.N.Vereshchagina, L.P.Kolosovoi,
S.A.Muzyleva. Glav.redaktor D.V.Malykin. Leningrad, 1956. 19 l.
(MIRA 12:3)
1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy institut.
(Geology--Maps)

KOLOSOVA, L.P.

USSR/ Engineering-Welding

Card : 1/1

Authors : Kazennov, Yu. I., Cand. of Tech Sciences; Krutikov, A. N., Engineer;
Kolosova, L. P., and Dmitriev, P. T.

Title : Ways of increasing production in manual arc-welding of acid-resistant
steels type 18-8

Periodical : Vest. Mash. 34/5, 74 - 77, May 1954

Abstract : For the purpose of speeding up production researches were conducted in
the arc-welding of steel, with 3-phase current of increased amount,
using multiple electrodes. The larger flow of current increases the
amount of melted material and speeds up the welding process. Each
step is explained and formulas are given. It was found that the
multiple-arc method increased the production by 50%. Seven Russian
references, latest 1951. Tables; graphs.

Institution :

Submitted :

KOLOSOVA, L.P.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application
Corrosion. Protection from Corrosion.

H-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 1597

Author : Kazennov Yu. I., Kolosova L.P.

Title : Some Data Concerning the Resistance to
Intercrystallite Corrosion of Pure-Austenite
Steels Containing 23% Chromium and 23-28%
Nickel

Orig Pub: Avtomat. svarka, 1957, No 2, 11-21

Abstract: A study of the questions concerning the effects
of heating, during welding, on the resistance to
intercrystallite corrosion (IC) of the steels
Kh23N23M3D3, Kh23N27M3D3T and Kh23N27M2T. Unutilized
Kh23N23M3D3 steel, containing 0.06-0.09% C after

Card 1/4

Sci Res Inst. Chem. Machine building

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000823930003-3

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application
Corrosion. Protection from Corrosion.

H-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 1597

a short duration isothermal heating, for a period
amounting to seconds, at 600-800°, shows a tend-
ency to IC. Even with a content of 0.2% C this
tendency to IC exceeds 5 minutes. Under condi-
tions of welding the time during which the metal
is maintained in the dangerous temperature range
can exceed 2 minutes. Even in the case of a
single-pass seam the steel Kh23N23M3D3 revealed
a tendency to IC within the zone of the thermal
treatment. In the case of Kh23N27 M2T steel con-
flicting results were obtained. In individual
fusions no tendency to IC was detected even after
a 2-hour tempering in the dangerous temperature
range. In some fusions an increased content of
carbonitride phase was found to be present, which

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application
Corrosion. Protection from Corrosion.

H-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 1597

enhancement of the resistance of Kh23N23M3D3 steel to IC are considered. A stabilizing annealing does not ensure resistance in every instance. Incorporation of stabilizing elements is preferred. The conclusion is reached that steels of this type, of chemical composition that is prescribed at the present time, will not find an extensive use in the production of welded equipment.

Card 4/4

KOLOSOVA, L.P.

KAZENNOV, Yu.I.; KOLOSOVA, L.P.

Metallurgic characteristics of welding acid-resistant austenite steels
with 23% chromium and 23-28% nickel. Avtom. svar. 10 no.2:22-31 Mr-
Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya
(Chromium-nickel steel--Welding)

KOLOSOVA, L.P.

SOV/81-59-16-57432

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 260 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kazennov, Yu.I., Shvarts, G.L., Akshentseva, A.P., Kolosova, L.P., Kuznetsova, Yu. M.

TITLE: On the Application of Non-Stabilized Acid-Resistant Chromium-Nickel Steels Containing Copper

PERIODICAL: Sb. stately. Vses. n.-i. i konstrukt. in-t khim. mashinostr., 1958, Vol 25, pp 57-74

ABSTRACT: Experimental data have shown that: 1. The Kh23N23M3D3 steel with a content of C > 0.06% acquires an inclination to intercrystallite corrosion (IC) after short-time heating in the range of 600 - 900°C. The longer is the heating, the broader the dangerous temperature range. 2. The time of the stable state during heating in the dangerous range of temperatures is the longer, the lower the C content in the steel. 3. The introduction into the steel of Mo in quantities exceeding even 25 times its amount in relation to C shows no stabilizing effect. The Kh18N28M3D3 steel acquires also an inclination to IC after short-time heating in the dangerous temperature range in spite of the fact that the C content in it is only 0.03% in all. Apparently the appearance of an inclination to IC in the Kh23N23M3D3

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SOV/81-59-16-57432

On the Application of Non-Stabilized Acid-Resistant Chromium-Nickel Steels Containing Copper

steel is caused by the separation of a non-equilibrium finely-dispersed carbide phase on the grain boundaries and by the presence of inner stresses of the third class which arise in the crystalline lattice of austenite around the separated dispersed carbide phase. It has been noted that the addition of stabilizing elements (Ti and Nb) to the given steels does not exclude the separation of intercrystallite excess phases in short-time heating. Directly before welding operations, stabilizing tempering can be carried out by the plant which produces the apparatus.

I. Moroz.

Card 2/2

S/137/60/000/01/02/009

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No 1, pp 139-140,
942

AUTHORS: Kazennov, Yu.I., Kolosova, L.P.

TITLE: Weldability of Austenite Steels Stable in Phosphate Acid

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. i konstrukt. in-t khim. mashinostr., 1958,
No 26, pp 82 - 106

TEXT: The authors studied problems on the weldability of pure austenite steel grades, such as X23H3M3A3 (Kh23N3MZDZ), X23H27M2T (Kh23N27M2T), and X23H28M3A3 T (Kh23N28MZDZT), of 2.5 - 13 mm thickness which are stable in phosphoric and nitrosyl-sulfuric acid. It is shown that these steels are strongly affected by welding and short-time isothermal heating; this is manifested mainly in the developing proneness to crystallite corrosion. For the manufacture of welded structures the authors recommend the use of steel smelts which after 10-minute tempering at 700°C, are not prone to crystallite corrosion. In a series of smelts of the investigated steels the authors revealed the ✓

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S/137/60/000/01/02/009

Weldability of Austenite Steels Stable in Phosphate Acid

development of secondary resistance to crystallite corrosion after relatively short time heating (20 min - 50 hrs) within a temperature range of 650° - 800°C. It is noted that Mo and W in these steels and in the weld joints do not have a stabilizing effect. Metallurgical peculiarities of various grades of this steel are analyzed. Data are presented on the transition of alloying elements, sensitivity of seams to crystallite corrosion, and proneness of seams to hot cracks. It is shown that with a higher C content cracking first increases and then, when the amount of carbide eutectics becomes sufficient for the "healing" of microcracks, crack formation decreases. If the Si content in the seams exceeds 0.3 - 0.4% they are totally affected by hot cracks (in rigid joints); Nb has the same effect. In addition to S and P, intensified cracking is furthered also by Cu (> 4%), Al (> 1%), and some other elements. On the basis of experimental data the following composition of the seam is recommended, which is less prone to hot cracks and resistant to crystallite corrosion: C < 0.06%, S < 0.015%, P < 0.020%, Si up to 0.25%, Nb up to 0.7% [12C], Cu up to 3.5%; Ni, Cr, Mo within the limits of the grade composition

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